ELECTION

Views of Congressman Owen on Various Measures Now Under Consideration.

Argument of Mr. McComas in Favor of His Bill to Prevent Gerrymandering, and Protests from an Advocate of States' Rights.

Assailants of Civil - Service Reform Sharply Rebuked by Mr. Roosevelt.

Enormous Amount of Work Turned Out of the Government Printing Office-The Copyright Bill Shelved in the Lower House.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF ELECTIONS. Mr. Owen's Views on Proposed Laws-The McComas Anti-Gerrymandering Bill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 3. - Representative Owen, when asked this afternoon by the Journal correspondent whether he favored the McComas anti-gerrymander bill, said: "No: I am not in favor of the McComas congressional anti-gerrymandering bill. The measure is constitutional, but of mistaken policy. The States now have, and should have, the right to control the congressional districts." Of the federal election law, Mr. Owen said: "I favor a federal election law. No good citizen opposes strict and exact election measures; it is revolutionary and lawiess elements that denounce such legislation as oppressive and an-American. The air is full of election laws, except in States where they most need a wholesome regulation of the ballot. Congress should preserve and purify itself as well as the States. The Republican party has control of the government, and we will be untrue to a great duty if we fail to enact a law that will insure to every citizen, be he high or humble, an absolute right to vote as he pleases and to have

hat vote counted as cast."

Representative McComas of Maryland to day reported to the House from the committee on the election of President, Vicepresident and Representatives in Congress, his bill to prevent gerrymandering. The report is long, and includes an elaborate review and discussion of the constitutiona questions involved. It says: "The country grows more anxious to secure fair elections. Congress is justly urged to pass national election laws, to guarantee a fair voting, counting and return of the election of Congressmen. In States hostile to the exercise of the suffrage by colored citizens, the enforcement of such laws is difficult indeed. The subject of a national election law is involved in the negro problem. This anti-gerrymandering bill may be effective in the white States, where powerful minorities of white voters are to-day suppressed by shameful gerrymandering At the last election for Congressmen in In diana, for instance, the majority vote for Congressmen elected three Representatives. but the minority vote for Congressmen elected ten Representatives. Such gerry mandering is a crime against the genera government and the people of the whole Nation. This bill will, at least, compel representation of the suppressed white minor ity in the white States. It will check reck less gerrymandering in the States of the black belt, and make it easier for Representatives elected therein to obtain certifieation of election. It will respect, equally State rights and rights of the United States. It permits the States to continue to make regulations for the election of Congressmen, but warns the States that a national Constitution has been adopted, and establishing a real and not a shadowy government, a sovereignty of the people reposed in an executive and the Congress, and that the Congress will exercise its power to make or alter the State regulation of the time, place and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, to secure districts more compact as to territory, more stable in duration, and to secure greater equality of population behind the Representatives in Congress. These things the States have failed to do.'

Mr. Tucker of Virginia submitted the report of the minority. After a bitter criticism of the bill it says: "In this day the spirit of reform is restive. It cannot wait. It would break down precedents because they are many and sanction the suggestions of radicalism because they are new. I would take from the States the privilege of arranging their own congressional districts as each might think best for its own people and assigns that right to Congress against reason, precedent and the Constitution itself. It would uproot the laws of plant them with the unconstitutional enctments of a partisan Congress. It would break down the representative principle in our government by placing power in the hands of the representative for the proper exercise of which he is not responsible to the people whom it affects. It would strengthen and enlarge the powers of a partisan officer of the House of Representatives, and in one breath it would have Congress command the sovereign States of the Union to do its bidding and in the next eath prohibit their action. This spirit of reform must be arrested or consolidation. despotic and hopeless, will be our destiny. It must be checked, or upon the mournful ruins of State preponderance will rise a mammoth empire, stretching its broad arms from the Atlantic to the Pacitic shores; an empire whose sway will dwarf imperial Rome, boundless in its domain and limitless in its authority, with no gnide but its will, no restraint but its own discretion, with no constitution but its fiat. no law but its own power; an empire decked with all the gorgeous splendors of a centralized domain and proudly wielding the sceptre of its absolute law over the broken and crouching victims of its ruthless

Mr. Frank, of Missouri, signed neither the majority nor the minority report. He has framed a dissenting report, in which he says that the most cogent reason for his retusal to give assent to the views of the majority is that the measure will be very unpopular and distasteful to the minds o the people who are not lawyers and who are unable to draw a distinction between an ex post facto and a retroactive law. Under the Constitution of the United States no ex post facto law can be passed Under the Constitutions of all the States no ex post facto-law can be passed, and under some of them no retroactive law can be passed. A retroactive law is alway regarded with great disfavor, and the people will not sustain congressional action in the way the bill proposes.

UNCLE SAM'S PRINTERY. It Turns Out More Work Than Any Other Like Establishment in the World.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, May 3 .- The Government Printing Office has just completed the largest order for printing ever given in the world. Last February the Census Bureau made a requisition for 20,000,000 enumeration blanks, and they have just been dehvered by the Public Printer. The immense amount of work required can be imagined by a little figuring in regard to the paper used. Taking 480 sheets to a ream, it requires 11,458 reams for the job. Each sheet measured 22 by 30 inches. If the Public Printer had been obliged to stack these sheets in one pile it would have been 6.510 feet high, or 14 mile toward the he says, he would regret any failure sky. If stretched out it would have cov ered 25,208,323 square feet, while it would have weighed 229 tons. The Government Printing Office began the work on the d of March, and has just delivered the last

To show the large amount of work the Government Printing Office is capable of. it may be said that while this work was being done the Public Printer delivered 5,000,000 other blanks of various sizes and forms to the Census Bureau, 15,000,000 mis-cellaneous blanks to other departments. 2,555,642 copies of reports, documents, bills, etc., for Congress. Besides these, every day the Congressional Record was printed, and the reports of the other departments were also printed, aggregating 172,881 | ment. He became insane from la grippe.

volumes. This shows conclusively that the Government Printing Office is the largest establishment of its kind in the world. It took half a ton of twine in bundles to tie up the census blanks.

ROOSEVELT'S CAUSTIC TONGUE.

nents of Civil-Service Reform. It Lashes in a Vigorous Manner the Oppo-Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 3.- The House committee on reform in the civil service today heard the closing arguments on the testimony taken in their investigation of the charges made against the present commissioners. Representative Ewart opened the session with an arguent for the prosecution. He criticised Commissioner Roosevelt harshly for recommending Hamilton Shidy, the Milwaukee postoffice witness, the man whom he knew to be guilty of perjury, for an appointment in the Census Office. Commissioner Lyman de

fended his action in promoting Campbell, his brother-in-law. He promoted Campbell simply because he was in the line of promotion and had worked faithfully and efficiently for several years.

Mr. Roosevelt defended the commission for retaining Campbell. The Shidy matter, he said, affected merely the judgment of the commission, Shidy abandoned his wrong-doing and did all he his wrong-doing, and did all be could to help the commission right it. Having failed to secure his retention in the postal service they endeavored to have him reinstated so that he might be no worse off for having confessed than Johnson and Fahse associates on the Milwaukee board had not confessed. In concluding Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is really remarkable that the most rancorous and mendacious-albeit singularly unintelli gent-malevolence, after resorting to means to procure evidence against us, has been unable to point to so much as a single error of judgment on our part. The simple truth is that we are being assailed, not for having administered the law badly but for having administered it well. There are upright and honorable men who do not believe in civil-service law, and who opit on its merits, fairly and openly, but none of these are to be found in the ranks of our present accusers. Those who are now assailing us hate us for precisely-the same reasons that the criminal classes hate an efficient policeman. The best tribute to and measure of the work we have accomplished is to be found the impotent malice of these men, a malice which does not excite our anger because it is incapable of raising a deeper feeling than profound contempt."

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

Probably Shelved in the House for the Ses sion-Like Fate of Other Bills.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 3.—Almost the last chance of any further discussion of the international copyright bill vanished in the House to-day. After the defeat yesterday of this measure to remove discrimination against American authors, a motion was pending, made by Mr. Hopkins Illinois, to reconsider. At the opening of to-day's session, Mr. Hopkins called up this motion, but the Speaker ruled that it was not then in order. The copyright bill was before the House under a resolution adopted Thursday morning, that the House should first reconsider the anti-trust bill, next the copyright bill, next the national bankruptcy bill, and afterward such other judiciary committee bills as that committee should call up. The limit of the series of special orders was fixed at the end of yesterday's session, consequently no moin regard to the copyright bil order to-day. The the special with it the national bankruptcy bill, which will not be again considered unless a special day is fixed for it by the committee on rules. If that be done at all it will probably not be until late in the session of this

MINOR MATTERS.

Congress.

Mr. Springer says the Latest Error Found i the Okiahoma Bill Will Not Vitiate It. WASHINGTON, May 3.- The discovery of an error in giving the date of President Harrison's proclamation of last year, opening to settlement a portion of the Territory of Oklahoma, in the bill providing a temporary government for the Territory which was signed by the President yesterday afternoon, was brought to the atten tion of Mr. Springer, one of the conference committee which prepared the bill in the form it passed Congress. He says the error will not affect the law as a whole; that i will stand, and the government of the Territory will be established as intended. If be invalid, Mr. Springer says the only effect terior to issue patents to claimants under the homestead law for land anywhere within the Territory, instead of being restricted to the limits of the land opened to ment settle by the terms of the proclama-tion of the President, of March 23, 1889.

Treasury Purchases of Bonds. WASHINGTON, May 3.-The Treasury Department to-day purchased \$164,400 four per cent. bonds, at \$1.22, and \$231,400 fourand-a-half per cent. bonds, at \$1.0312. The Treasury statement of United States

inclusive, is as follows: Fours. Four-and-a-halfs. Total o'rchas'd.\$132,434,950.00\$138,774,450.00\$271,209,400.00 168,384,586.05 149,425,341.41 317,807,927.44 maturity. 229,563,498.50 156,450,090.94 386,013,789.03 Baving.... 61,179,112.47 7,024,749.53 68,203,862.00

bonds purchased from Aug. 3, 1887, to date,

Still Wide Apart on Silver. WASHINGTON, May 3.-The Republican Senate caucus committee on silver had another meeting to-day. Several of the members were absent, and no attempt was made to commit those present to the support of any one of the several propositions that have been before the committee from time to time. A general discussion revealed the fact that the two parties on the question of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem bullion and purchase notes with bullion were as wide apart as ever. The committee adjourned without fixing a time for reassembling.

Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, May 3 .- The President to day sent to the Senate the following nomi nations: John S. Durham, of Pennsylvania, to be United States consul at San Domingo; Isaac Ullman, assistant appraiser of merchandise, district of New Orleans; David E Bryant, United States district judge for the Eastern district of Texas; Henry T. Whiting, of New York, member of the Mississippi

Indiana Fourth-Class Postmasters. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following

fourth-class Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day: Little York, Washington county, J. S. Anderson, vice W. B. Garriott, resigned: Manchester, Dearborn county, A. McMullen, vice J. Emerson, re-

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- Secretary Proctor has directed Captain Weston, at New Orleans, to receive and give proper weight to information from all reputable sources concerning distress in the flooded district, as, through misunderstanding to relieve any actual suffering.

Acting Secretary Ramsey to-day issued orders for the squadron of evolvtion, last reported at Malta, to proceed to Brazil for duty on the south Atlantic station. While no explanation of the transfer is given, it is generally accepted to mean a desire on the part of the administration to foster and cement friendly relations with the South

American republics. Insane from La Grippe.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SALEM, Ind., May 3 .- Judge T. L. Collins was taken to the asylum to-night for treat-

Leading Powers of Western Europe Deeply Engrossed in the Great Game of Grab.

England Gathers the Kingdom of Uganda Un der Her Protecting Wing, and France Prosecutes Her War Against Dahomey.

Another Story of the Intrigue tha Brought About Bismarck's Retirement

Possibility of His Return to Power-Again Ag itating Church Disestablishment in Britain-Russian Passport System.

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Uganda Practically Annexed to the British Empire-Letest from the Dahomian War.

[Copyright, by the United Press, 1890.] LONDON, May 3. - England has already carried out part of the African policy outlined in these dispatches by seizing Uganda and compelling the King to place himself and his rich African kingdom within the sphere of British influence, as this kind of annexation is cautiously worded. This act of Great Britain brings under English domination the only central monarchy of real importance. The annexation has been accomplished without hostile demonstration, the King being doubtless convinced by harsh experience that he needed some powerful protector to guard him against the Arab slave-traders and the disloyalty among his own subjects. It is a long step toward the realization of Beaconsfield's dream of African empire.

A communication from the scene of war in Dahomey describes the Dahomians as fighting with incredible intrepidity and charging time after time upon the defenses of Kotonowa in the face of the deadly and mowing fire from the French artillery. One of the bravest of the Amazons, or female warriors of the King of Dahomey, was a handsome girl of sixteen years, who surprised a trooper, stabbed and beheaded him. The black allies of the French triumphantly placed the severed head of the young Amazon, who was herself beheaded in turn, on a stake to be seen by her comrades. The French, who were outnumbered ten to one, fought with great valor, and the front of the intrenchments heaped with dead Dahomians. latter retiring only when they lost about one-third of their number. A strong expedition is on its way to Dahomey, and the negro monarch will receive a severe chastisement if the French can hold out against the fatal fevers that lurk near the coast line and manage to reach the healthy interior.

Advices received from Lagor, west bombarded Whydah, Dahomey, on April 29 and 30. The fire was directed in such a way as to avoid hitting the factories in the town. After the bombardment Commander Fournier, of the man-of-war, sent an ultimatum to the King of Dahomey, demanding the surrender of the European prisoners now in his hands and Ideclaring that if the prisoners were not surrendered he would again bombard Whydan on May Reports from Natchez state that the peopl Whydah were panic-stricken during the bombardment. The Dahomian troops are encamped on the left bank of the Oaeme river, seventy kilometres north of Porto Navo.

The German East African Company 18 pushing forward with energy within the bounds of the zone allotted to German inthence, but hostile natives make progress difficult, and, justly or unjustly, the Germans ascribe much of this hostility to Brit-

BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

The Intrigue by Which They Were Parted Misunderstandings Being Cleared Up. Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, May 3.—The Hamburger Nach richten gives a new and startling phase to the secret history of Prince Bismarck's re tirement by stating as a positive fact that the Emperor's mind was prejudiced by ene mies, who influenced him to believe that the Prince took such large doses of morphine that he often lost the power of con nected thought. The reports reached the the clause containing the error is held to | Emperor in such credible form that he deemed it necessary to summon Dr. Schwenniger in order to question him regarding Bismarck's condition and habits. Bi marck resented the inquiries put to his loctor, although the answers received by the Emperor convinced him that the reports were groundless. At the same time interested persons busied themselves with creating in the Chancellor's mind an impression that the Emperor was resolved to get rid of him, and was taking steps to find successor. The manipulators of the intrigue in the meantime kept assuring the Emperor that Bismarck was firmly resolved to resign. The Nachrichten adds: 'It will not be long before the names of the authors of this intrigue are disclosed. The article indicates a desire on the par

f Bismarck to renew close relations with the Emperor. The dispatch sent by the Emperor to the ex-Chancellor was couched n the old terms of cordiality. Since the imperial aid-de-camp, Lehndorff, returned from his sojourn at Friedrichruhe, the clouds between the Emperor and Bismarck have been clearing away and all misunderstandings are being explained.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

strong Revival of the Dissenters' Moveme Against the Collection of Tithes.

[Copyright by the United Press, 1890.] LONDON, May 3.—The question of church lisestablishment is assuming more and more prominence in England. The organization known as the "General Body" of the Baptist, Independent and Presbyterian denominations, at its yearly meeting, protests against the bill now before Parliament virtually transferring the odius titherent charge from the shoulders of the landlord to those of the tenants, making the landlord agent for the parson, and giving him power to compel payment from the tenant by distress or eviction. The "General Body" further declares that the tithes at present unjustly applied for the benefit of one particular church, from which a large proportion of the people dissent, is a national property and ought to be applied for national purposes to lessen the financial burdens of the people, both as regards education and the poor. Previous resolutions touching disestablishment are reaffirmed, and the belief expressed that the question is ripe for settlement in Wales' and Scotland. That body rebukes the Irish policy of the government, and advocates a treaty for international arbitration between Great Britain and America. Unsectarian schools are demanded in all parts of the country. The action of this organization, representing three of the great dissenting denominations, carries great weight in England.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

German Complaints Against the Severity of the Russian Passport Regulations. Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press. 1 BERLIN, May 3 .- Numerous complaints have been received at the Chancellerie regarding the severity of the new passport regulations in Russia. The regulations provide that the passports of all foreigners must state the religion of the bearers, who, in case of failure to comply with this provision, will be registered as Jews and will

THE BIG SCRAMBLE IN AFRICA to declare their religion were driven from the country. The regulations also from the country. The regulations also make it incumbent on all foreigners so journeying more than a fortnight in the country to go the capital of the province in which they are staying and have their passports vised. This often entails an expensive journey upon the traveler. Besides this foreigners are not allowed to reside in this, foreigners are not allowed to reside in the country more than six months without a ministerial permit, and if engaged in trade must pay 600 roubles annually.

English Yachtsmen Adopt the Center-Board. LO NDON, May 3. - Mr. McMister, of Dumbarton, is building for Mr. Robert Wylie, of the Clyde Yacht Club, a twentythree-foot yacht, which will be called Volunteer, and which will be fitted with a center-board. She is not specially designed to race in America, but she may go there and compete in races at New York. The Volunteer is one of three the twenty-three-foot yachts that are being built by members of the club on identically the same lines. with the exception that the Volunteer will have a center-board.

The Pope Names His Successor. ROME, May 3.-The Pope is bringing all influence to bear upon College of Cardinals in favor of the Archbishop of Napole as his successor in the Papacy. The Archbishop is a liberal in his political opinions, and is an intimate friend of King Humbert's and a stanch supporter of the policy of reconciliation of the Vatican with the Quirinal.

Brute Brought to Justice. Berlin, May 3 .- The court at Weimar has sentenced a rich man named Doebereiner to nine months imprisonment for insulting an American lady, Miss Lemmer by sending to her anonymous letters, accusing her of immorality. The offender was not indicted until the American consul insisted that the authorities should take action in the matter.

Cable Notes.

The Irish landlords express themselves enerally in favor of the Salisbury-Balfour and-purchase bill.

Queenstown from New York yesterday, is

Queen Victoria will take up her residence n Balmoral for the summer as soon as the bleak climate of Scotland makes it safe to go to the highlands.

An interview was had with General Bouanger at his hotel on the Isle of Jersey. The General said he had no intention of re turning to France at present.

A famine prevails in Tigre. Owing to the misrule of the government, hosts of ople are migrating. Many of these have lied from hunger on the roadside. Lord Spencer, the former Viceroy of Ire-land, is mentioned as a probable successor of Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party whenever age or death retires

the grand old man. The family of Mr. Shannon, the Dublin solicitor of the London Times, who was connected with the Pigott scandal and who mysteriously disappeared some months ago. believe that he is now in the American gold

The Emperor left Potsdam yesterday aftrnoon for Altenburg. The Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, the Ducal Prince and the municipal authorities of Altenburg received the Emperor and the Duke drove him to

Senator Sherman's proposition to raise American ministers to the dignity of embassadors meets with much favor in London, where the minister of the great republie has, on account of his inferior title, been compelled to come in behind the embassadors of third-rate monarchies. The Emperor of Germany is said, on ex

cellent Berlin authority, to meditate a visit to France with the view of a formal reconciliation, so far as Emperor and President could recoucile, between the two countries. The reported intention is, however, regarded with so much disfavor by an influential element in Germany that it may be

UBITUARY.

Bishop Casper Borgess, a Prominent Worker in the Cause of Catholicism.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 3.—Bishop Casper Borgess, who was stricken with paralysis at St. Augustine deanery last Sun-day night, died at 1:10 o'clock this morning, aged sixty-two. He had been failing each day, but remained conscious until

Bishop Borgess was born in Kappenberg, Germany, in 1884, but came to this country with his parents while quite young. He received his education for the priesthood in Cincinnati, and for many years was pastor of St. Philomenas Church in that city. He was chosen to succeed Bishop Lefevre. who died in 1870. Bishop Borgess's official career in Detroit was a notable and eventful one. He believed in vigorous work, and early took steps to strengthen his dioces both spiritually and financially. In 1875 he promulgated a series of orders in which he required that all church, school or parochial property then held or to be subsequently acquired, should be deeded to himself in fee simple and not to his successor in office, and that the final authority on the contracting of church debts and the extension of church buildings should be vested in him. He used his authority greatly to the advantage of the church. Bishop Borgess, during his administration, succeeded in establishing nine charities in Detroit, and his work will ever be known as a memorable one. In the spring of 1887 knowing that he was subject to heart disease, Bishop Borgess sent in his resignation, which was in due time acted upon, and Rev. John Foley, of Baltimore chosen to succeed him.

Anniversary of Cronin's Murder. CHICAGO, May 3.—The first anniversary of the murder of Dr. Cronin will be commemorated by a demonstration at Calvary Cemetery to-morrow. The body has been lying in the receiving-vault in that cemetery, and it was the intention to bury it with impressive ceremonies in a lot near the Sheridan drive to-morrow. When this intention became known, considerable opposition was developed. A city ordinance was found which forbids the burial of any body within seven hundred feet of the Lake Shore, and injunction proceedings were threatened. To circumvent this, an evening paper says, a party of friends of the dead Doctor on Wednesday last went to the cemetery, and took the body and buried it in the grave originally intended for it. The ceremonies at the grave to-morrow will be the same as they would have been had not the interment taken place.

How a Postmaster Was Boycotted. ERIE, Pa., May 3.-Information was filed in this city yesterday before United States Commissioner Frank Grant against John Cooper, of Rundells, Crawford county, for being the principal in the boycotting of a postoffice. Deputy Marshal Lord brought the prisoner to Erie last night. John Cooper was postmaster at Rundells for some time, but the office was given to the present occupant, Postmaster Roberts, who also keeps a store. The change caused a bitter fight among the friends of each and a boycott was organized. Cooper not only kept his old boxes and other office furniture in place, but had a list of those who adhered to him, and made it his business

ties and then he distributed it in his boxes Good News for Michigan Veterans LANSING, Mich., May 3 .-- Attorney-general Huston submits to the State Board of Auditors his opinion that under the recent ruling of the Supreme Court all persons who were not residents of the State and enlisted after Feb. 5, 1864, and are on the 200,000 roll, are entitled to \$100 bounty, and all persons residents of the State enlisting after this date, not credited to any township or county, may receive \$100. Under this ruling about fifteen hundred veterans are entitled to bounties.

daily to send his son to the postoffice to get the mail belonging to the disgruntled par-

Bank of America's President in Trouble. PHILADELPHIA. May 3.—On an affidavit sworn to by Morris L. Kline, a beer-bottler, a warrant was to-day issued against Lewis Pfeffer, president of the Bank of America, on the charge of embezzlement. This is the

Review of the Demonstrations Made by Workingmen and Socialists.

Phases of the Fewer-Hours Agitation in France, Austria, Spain and Other Countries-Plottings of French Anarchists.

German Employers Form a Union for the Purpose of Combating Strikes.

Barcelona Workmen Still Engaged in Riotor Disturbances-A Mob Charged by Soldiers and Several Strikers Shot.

BEVIEW OF MAY DAY IN EUROPE. Disorders in France, Austria and Spain-Al leged Plot of French Bourbons.

[Copyright, by the United Press, 1890.] LONDON, May 3.—These dispatches, sent prior to May 1, foretold with fair accuracy the extent of the May-day demonstrations. To-day there is an evident feeling of relief. both among conservative workingmen and the upper classes. The son-in-law of Karl Marx, M. La Fargue, is quoted as expressing satisfaction with the generally peaceable character of the manifestation in France, Germany and England. The leading French Socialists, including La Fargue, from the first, discouraged violence, and had no sympathy with the rabid utterances of the Marquis De Mores and Louise Michel. The Socialists contented themselves with the active circulation of petitions. These petitions, addressed to the Chamber of Madame Patti, who was a passenger on petitions, addressed to the Chamber of the steamer Etruria, which arrived at Deputies, asked for the enactment of a bill reducing the working day to eight hours, declaring that a working day of that length would be a security against gluts and depressions, and insure bread to a mass of laborers who now have empty stomachs. The day of eight hours would also mean the cessation of periodical and forced idleness, which the improvement of machines makes more frequent. Moreover, it could not fail to raise salaries by cutting at the root of homicidal competition. "Eight hours work, eight hours sleep and eight hours leisure would be life, liberty—action for a class which is now little more than a machine." Such, in full, was the socialist memorial presented at

the Chamber on Thursday by a delegation, twelve in number. It is an unfortunate time for the enemies of the French republic, whether Monarchists or Anarchists, to endeavor to stir up strife. President Carnot was never popular. During his southern he won all hearts, and the enthusiasm attending his reception everywhere has not been surpassed since the days of the first Napoleon. This enthusiasm was not a tribute to Carnot alone, aithough he is highly respected, but also to the government of which he is the head, and he was politic and patriotic enough to construe it in that light. The miserable alleged plot to restore the Bourbons, promptly scotched before it had obtained any serious headway, excites ridicule rather than indignation. The Marquis De Mores is undoubtedly a dangerous adventurer, said to have had a checkered career in America, and who became reckless through the loss of fortune, and was willing to join hands with Anarchists to overthrow the republic. Otherwise he would not have taken an active share in a meeting in which Louise Michel advocated dynamite for getting rid of the despots on the 1st of May. The evidence that wouldbe royalty is found, through its champions, in such company, only serves to strengthen the constituted authorities. Another but more reputable French aristocrat, the Duke of Noailles, shows his

prejudice against democratic institutions in a book just published. in which he endeavors to prove that popular government is a failure in the United States. He avers that "the American democracy, although in possession of the most magnificent scene of action that a political idealist could conjure up-a whole continent, endowed with vast natural wealth, no neighbors to interfere with its peaceful development, and so spacious in its dimensions as to be free from the labor problems of older societies -yet, after the lapse of a century, presents all the vices and defects of old-world civilization, together with a degree of political immorality and corruption that the old world never witnessed," and the Duke concludes, therefore, that popular government must inevitably prove a failure anywhere. As indicated in these dispatches the principal seat of trouble on May 1 was in Austro-Hungary, and this chiefly owing to the fact that the working people of that empire are below those of France, Germany and England in education and intelligence. Another reason, not before stated, is that great misery prevails in portions of the Austrian empire. In Galicia the peasantry are in a condition bordering on starvation, and the scenes to be witnessed are of the most painful character. The parish priests report that thousands of families are without food and dependent upon public and private charity. Many deaths have occurred from want and privation, and a relief committee sent from Vienna witnessed spectacles only paralleled in some accounts of the great famine in Ireland. It is no wonder that, among such a people, the threats of military violence have but little effect. There is a curious mixture of religion in this Austrian uprising. At one place the coal-miners waited on the parish priest and offered him 85 florins, which they had collected, to read high mass in the open air on the 1st of May. Their idea seemed to be that the mass would consecrate the day or make it another Sunday. The priest turned money over to the authorities and the ter proceeded to deal harshly with the poor miners, who were not gratified in their desire for the consecration of May day. It is said that the agitation in Austria is being secretly directed by German Socialists. The 1st of May was but the beginning of the struggle there, and from various sections of the empire comes the news of strikes, and of encounters between the military and the people. Austria has a first-class army, and there can be but one end to the unequal contest between wretched toilers and the

thoroughly equipped battalions. In Spain, where the military and police are poorly organized and poorly equipped the riots in Barcelona have proved more serious than first advices indicated, and that important city was for some time, and may again fall into the hands of a mob. Discontent with the reigning dynasty is believed to have something to do with the Spanish outbreak, and there is talk of a conspiracy to overthrow the government and establish a republic. The trouble in Spain is not yet over, and may result in

In marked contrast to the situation in the rest of continental Europe is the action taken by members of the Liberal party in the Norwegian Parliament in addressing the King of Sweden and Norway in favor of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international difficulties. The address sets forth that, "In upwards of fifty instances during the present century has war been prevented by this means; that war will more and more appear to common apprehension to be a relie of the barbarous times and a curse to mankind; with us more particularly, who have had the happiness of living during three-quarters of a century in undisturbed peace, this conviction has spread among all classes.' The address was carried by an overwhelming majority, and has received a warm welcome among enlightened minds in

To-morrow is the date announced for a demonstration in Hyde Park, London, in favor of eight hours as the legal working day. The manifesto calling the meeting sets forth that all intelligent working people are convinced of the necessity of limiting the working day to eight hours, and they know that this can only be done effectually by legislation, as the masters always take back at the earliest opportunity any concessions they may have been forced to give by the mere combination of

the workers do not desire an eight-hour working-day by legislation. Give them the lie by attending in your tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands on Sunday, May

4, in Hyde Park."

The prospects indicate an imposing demonstration, and ample police preparations have been made for the maintenance of

Co-Operative Organization of German Em

UNION AGAINST STRIKES.

ployers to Defeat Demands of Workmen. Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press BRRLIN, May 3.- The first prominent result of the May-day agitation has been s formidable movement among manufacturers, merchants, mine-owners, and others employing large numbers of hands, to promote the formation of a German union against strikes. The idea had its origin in the communications that passed between the merchants' and manufacturers' associations here and kindred organizations in Chempitz, Hamburg, Bremen and Frankfort regarding the May-day demonstrations, at a time when the celebrations threatened to paralyze trade. These com-munications led to further united action. At a meeting of Chemnitz manufacturers yesterday, which was attended by representatives of several Berlin industries. it was decided to create an employers' pro-tective union. If this plan is carried outja league will be formed covering Germany with a net-work of employers' associations. The declared aim of the scheme is united co-operation against wanton strikes. but there will be an easy and mevitable transition to co-operation against workers' claims in general. The speakers at Chemnitz, reflecting the opinion of the majority of the employers, hailed the May-day fiasco as a victory of the masters over the men. Most of the newspapers similarly draw the conclusion that the employers, if working in unison, can defeat the utmost efforts of the malcontents among the work-men. The failure of the demonstration is

held to be a set-off to the Socialist suc-The Freisinnige Zeitung says: "After the socialist leaders had by their ambigu-ous manfesto betrayed their desire for as extensive abstinence from work as possible, the limitation of the movement to isolated groups demonthe Socialist Deputies in everything beyond the registering of secret votes at the elections. But both employers and commentators of the press overlook the fact that the Socialist leaders, with nearly the unanimous approval of the workmen, opposed any form of demonstration that might lead to a collision with the authorities or the employers. A Berlin Socialist organ declared on the eve of May-day that no workmen in possession of their senses would resort to illegal manifestations when trying peacefully to win over legislative

bodies to concede their demands. The Socialist leaders do not deem the celebration a failure. In a conversation upon the subject Herr Liebknecht said the public expectation of demonstrations menacing peace arose from erroneous reports, which were widely circulated, as to how the workmen intended to observe the day. It was a pacific and orderly celebration, in accordance with the plans of the Socialists. An article in to-day's Volksblatt extels the day as the grandest and most complete celebration conceivable, and establishing an international social holiday. The writer adds: "Although many German workmen were compelled to work, this did not de tract from the success of the festival. Nine thousand workmen were dismissed by their employers yesterday, for absenting themselves from their duties on May

THE SEAT OF DISORDERS.

Barcelona Strikers Engage in Riotous Dem-

strations and Are Cowed by Troops. MADRID, May 3.—The riotons strikers held complete possession of Barcelona yesterday for a time. They stopped the tram cars and threw one from the tracks and smashed it to pieces. Bodies of strikers proceeded to the various printing-offices throughout the city, and by threats compelled the compositors to leave their work. In consequences no news papers were published Placards were scattered broadcast urging the strikers to pillage the city. The mounted police charged the rioters, but the latter resisted and attacked the police, finally compeling them to retire. In the evening three regiments arrived in the city and the Governor issued a proclamation threatening death to any of the strikers who interfered with the liberty of the men who were willing to work. The mob became cowed at the attitude of the authorities and the presence of the military and slowly persed. The Anarchists are actively engaged in attempting to foment trouble, and they have called meetings to be held in several places in various parts of the country on Sunday. They declare that the time has arrived for the beginning of the social revolution. The strikers this evening have again assumed a threatening attitude, and more trouble is feared.

The strikers assembled, to-night, in thousands. The troops endeavored to disperse them, but were met with stout resistance. Several revolver shot were fired at the soldiers, who replied with a volley. The mob was then charged, and scattered at the point of the bayonet. Three of the strikers were shot and seriously wounded. Many arrests were made. A striker was sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard abor, to-day, for wounding a policeman. Five others were sentenced to ten years' confinement each, at hard labor, for attempting to prevent others from going to

In Valencia the striking workmen continue their attempts to intimidate the men who have not joined in the strike. They tried to force the hands employed in the government tobacco factory to leave their work, but the civic guard prevented them from carrying their designs into execution. The executive committee of the Socialists in this city has convened a mai 3-meeting to be held at Music Hall to-morrow. From there the Socialists will march to the residence of Prime Minister Sagasta, and will present to him a petition asking that the government introduce a bill in the Cortes making eight hours a legal day's work.

The Trouble at Tourcoing.

PARIS, May 3.—The strike at Tourcoing has become general, and the strikers are parading the streets and stopping all kinds of work. A large reinforcement of troops have arrived to aid the authorities in preserving order.

The Marquis De Mores has been liberated. orty men who were arrested for disordery conduct during the labor demonstration have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one week to three

How Chicago Was Carried for Democracy. CHICAGO, May 3.—Pursuing the legal in vestigation now being made relative to election frauds in the Twenty-fourth ward, the Daily News (Ind. Dem.) claims that these frauds were not confined to that ward, but were general throughout the city, especially in those sections where there are cheap lodging-houses and other facilities for fraudulent registration. It shows that in six wards, in which the total registration ranged from about 4,000 to 8,000. the number of new names ranged from 1,000 to 1,200, and it gives instances in which large blocks of new names are registered from cheap lodgings where the number of legal voters, it claims, is much less.

Embarrassed Clothing Manufactory. CLEVELAND. O., May 3.—The clothing Manufactory of Lehman & Richman, at Nos. 86 and 88 Water street, was closed to-day by the National Bank of Commerce and the First National Bank, to which chattel mortgages had been given of \$19,000 and \$14,000 respectively. The liabilities are about \$100,000, and the assets may be equal to the occasion. The creditors in the main are in New York, and will meet Wednesday in that city to discuss the situation. The firm hope to resume business. They attribute their embarrassment to a recent fire, their insurance not being adequate to cover their loss.

A Colored Man's Deed.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 3. - Arthur Jackson, colored, of Bristol, while drunk last night, about 2 o'clock, went to the Bristol House, where his wife is a waitress, and demanded that she go home. She got not be allowed to travel anywhere except in the districts where Jews are permitted to reside. A number of German commercial travelers who omitted on the charge of embezziement. This is the forced to give by the more complication workers. The manifesto, authenticated by the more complication growing out of the suspension of that institutes of nearly all the trade and labor or the complication to the suspension of that institutes of nearly all the trade and labor or ganizations of London, concludes: "The ganizations of London, concludes: "The ganizations of London, concludes: "The working classes declare that working classes declare that success and went to success the complication of the suspension of the suspension of the more complete. The complete complete

cannot live, and also cut off several of her fingers. But for the arrival of a neighbor he would have killed her. He had saturated the house with kerosene, and intended to hide his deed with fire.

SAYS HOOPER KILLED CLAYTON.

James Sater, of Jeffersonville, Repeats His Story to the Congressional Committee.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 3 .- The proceedings of the Clayton-Breckinridge investigating committee to-day was very sensational and attracted a large crowd of spectators to the court-room. During the morning the two clerks of election in Howard township, Conway county, told what they knew about the taking of the ballot-box and the murder of Clayton. In the afternoon James Sater, the man supposed to have discovered the mur-derer of Clayton, arrived from Jefferson-ville, Ind. He was put on the stand and told about the same story, implicating Thomas Hooper as the murderer, that was contained in the report telegraphed a few

days ago from Los Angeles. To-night James Hooper, a young man twenty-three years of age, was examined at considerable length, and corroborated much of the evidence given by Sater. During Mrs. Hooper's examination she denied ever having heard or met Sater. This afternoon ber son. while in the presence of Governor Eagle and others, saw Sater, and going up to him, extended his hand and called him by name-They conversed some time about mutual acquaintances in Los Angeles, where the Hoopers and Sater had lived in the same

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Two Persons Killed and Several Injured at Willis Point-Buildings Demolished.

WILLIS POINT, Tex., May 3.-A tornado struck here at 12:30 to-day and every house in town is more or less damaged. Two persons were killed cutright and several injured. The killed are: Mr. Bowen, caught under a falling wall and crushed to death; a negro girl fourteen years old, daughter of Tom Mitchell. The injured are "Jack" Ballard, injured internally, dangerous; son of M. E. McManus, arm broken in two places; Mrs. Mitchells, colored, mother of girl killed. Mrs. Freman's residence was blown over, the family getting out just in time to escape the fall. The Methodisk church and public-school building were demolished, while other churches blown off their foundations. number of stores and residences were blown down, and nearly all business houses unroofed and all goods badly damaged. The tornado also visited Mesquite, Thornton, Terrell, and other points in its track, doing great damage.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Joliet. Ill., is threatened with a coal

The melting of snow in the mountains has caused a rapid rise in Cour d'Alene lake, Spokane river and tributaries, and has submerged the low lands about Spokane Falls.

The Eastern manufacturers of rubberthread goods-suspenders, clastic ribbons, etc.-have decided to raise their prices 35 per cent. This advance is made necessary by the rise in the crude rubber market. At the European Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., M. J. Goldman, of Memphis, shot J. W. Howard, of St. Louis, and Howard will die. Both men were strangers, and there is a mystery over the shooting, which is as yet

unsolved. Goldman escaped. Superintendent Murray, of San Antonio, Tex., who has charge of the Wells-Fargo route on the Southern Pacific, between San Antonio and New Orleans, denies that any robbery took place at Eagle Lake or at any

other place on the line, as reported. Billy Meyers, the "cyclone" fighter, from Streator. Ill., who is to fight the New Oreans light-weight champion, Andy Bowen, arrived at New Orleans yesterday. Meyers was met at the depot by a large crowd, who escorted him to his headquarters. By request of the Meyers party the fight with Bowen has been postponed for two weeks.

Indicted Pawnbroker Strikes a Sheriff. KANSAS CITY, May 3 .- Joseph Schwartz, the noted pawnbroker of this city, was arrested to-day on an indictment returned by the grand jury, charging him with grand larceny and receiving stolen property. March 1, the jewelry store of Robert Dunning, in Kansas City, Kan., was robbed of \$2,000 worth of jewelry. A week later half the stolen property was found in a trunk in Schwartz's store. Schwartz was released on bond. He claims that Sheriff Siltlington caused his arrest for spite because Schwartz had made charges of official mismanagement against the sheriff. Late this afternoon the two men met on the street and Schwartz, without warning, dealt the sheriff a blow on the head with his cane. The sheriff drew his revolver and was about to shoot when friends inter-

Refuses to Fight a Duel.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 3.—On April 9 Elberton, Ga., was excited over the cowhiding that editor James L. Harper, of the Elberton Star, gave Phila W. Davis, Representative of Elberton county in the Georgia Legislature. It was reported that Dahad offered an insult to an elderly lady, a relative of editor Harper. A citizens' indignation meeting was held, and Davis was asked to leave town, which he did, going to Lexington Thorpe county. Recently Davis challenged Harper to a duel. Mr. Harper replied: Your conduct in the past debars me from recognizing you in the capacity you reuest." There has been no further communication between the parties.

Deserted His Wife For Her Sister. NEW YORK, May 3.—Henry C. Mettelle. raigned to-day, charged by his with desertion. She told Justice that she had followed husband from Denver, where he had left her with a baby. He had cloped with her sister, who was employed as a typein the same establishment he was an assayer. Mettelle stated that he had been sending his wife \$100 a month until he found that she had left her home. Justice McMahon dismissed the complaint, as he considered that the case was covered by a different kind of ac-

Mineral Discoveries in Montana.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 3,-Reports from Barker confirm the news of great finds of carbonates and galena in the May and Edna mines, and also in the mines which have been christened America and Columbus. At the May and Edna the carbonate is exposed in a vein twenty feet thick and not yet fully uncovered, the ore assaying hundreds of dollars to the ton, the rich est mineral so far discovered in that highgrade camp. The America and Columbus vein is over six feet thick. The whole surface of the country seems to be a net-work of carbonates and galena, liberally interlaced with red lead.

Fishing Schooner Seized.

Boston, May 3 .- A Gloncester dispatch says that Oakes & Foster have received word from United States Consul Molloy, at St. Johns, N. F., that the captain and crew of the schooner Howard Hilbrook have been convicted of violating the bair act, and the vessel, with license and cargo, has been confiscated. Nothing has been received from the captain and crew, who are supposed to be imprisoned.

Fell a Distance of 150 Feet.

PITTSBURG, May 3.-Thomas Carey, a workman on the government building here, by the breaking of a beam of a derrick, was thrown from the top of the structure to the ground, a distance of 150 feet, this afternoon, and instantly killed. In his descent he struck two other workmen. James Brisbin and William Lavelle, who were also thrown to the ground. Brisbin was fatally and Lavelle quite seriously

Farmers and Workingmen to Combine. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 3 .- Delegates from the Farmers' Alliance met delegates from the Farmers Affiance met delegates from the Knights of Labor, the Carpenters and Joiners, the Cigar-makers and the Typographical in joint convention here to-day. The aim of the convention was to perfect a combination. Committees were appointed, and a permanent organization was agreed upon.